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A BOOK FOR TODAY

What Was Lee Oswald's Motive?

Evening Star 21 Oct 70

By REED J. IRVINE

THE ASSASSINATION OF JOHN H. KENNEDY. THE REASONS WHY. By Albert H. Newman. Clarkson N. Potter, Inc. 621 pages. $10.

Any reader of murder mysteries knows the importance of establishing a motive in determining the identity of the murderer. It has been recognized for some time that one of the serious weaknesses of the Warren Commission Report was its failure to show clearly why Lee Harvey Oswald wanted to kill John F. Kennedy.

Albert H. Newman, a veteran journalist, recognized that the failure of the Warren Commission to establish a convincing motive for Oswald's action was responsible for much of the suspicious reaction to the commission's conclusions.

Newman has written this book to show why Lee Harvey Oswald tried first to murder Gen. Edwin Walker, a passionate advocate of the far right in political philosophy, and then murdered President Kennedy, who represented a very different segment of the political spectrum. In doing so, he has produced a brilliant piece of detective work, one that would do credit to a Perry Mason or Sherlock Holmes.

Like any great detective, Newman recognizes the importance of trying to understand exactly how the mind of the murderer functioned. This requires careful examination of all the factors that influenced his thought and action. Newman set out to obtain as accurate a picture of the way Oswald thought as he possibly could. He did this by sifting with great care the mass of material assembled by the Warren Commission and by adding to this analysis of the material that Oswald was reading and listening to with his short-wave radio.

Developing a very credible map of Oswald's mind, Newman deduces how his overt acts were triggered by what he read in the papers and by what he heard on the radio. Oswald's consuming interest in life was politics, or more specifically the politics of Marxism. While the Warren Commission suggested that he was motivated to kill the President by his maladjustment to his environment, his hatred for American society, his desire to be a great man and his commitment to communism, it failed to make a credible case for any of these factors as motives for murder.

Newman painstakingly unravels the mystery of Oswald's peculiar conduct from the time he returned from the Soviet Union in June 1962 until he was shot down by Jack Ruby on Nov. 24, 1963.

Newman clearly establishes the fact that Oswald, after his 32-month sojourn in Soviet Russia, became a devotee of the Trotskyite brand of communism. He was disillusioned with communism as he had seen it in Russia, but Marxism remained his religion. He tried to join the Trotskyite Socialist Workers Party, and he subscribed to its publication, The Militant. He came to share its ardent admiration of Fidel Castro.

Newman shows, quite persuasively, that Oswald's decision to murder Gen. Walker was triggered by Walker's strongly hawkish position on Cuba and his designation by the Communist press which Oswald read as America's leading "fascist."

Newman develops some interesting evidence that Oswald had several accomplices in his effort to kill Walker. For example, a snapshot that Oswald made of Walker's home in preparation for the murder attempt shows an automobile, and for some reason Oswald made a hole in the picture to obliterate the license tag. The inference is that Oswald was driven to the Walker residence by an accomplice, since he himself had no car and could not drive. Newman does not think these presumed accomplices were involved in the attack on President Kennedy, but he strongly criticizes the Warren Commission for not doing more to try to establish their existence and their identity.

The Warren Commission did not attach the same significance to Oswald's attack on Walker as does Newman. Newman shows that many of Oswald's seemingly inexplicable actions fit into a carefully conceived plan to murder Walker, flee to Cuba and be accorded a hero's welcome for having done away with this leading "fascist." Newman is convinced that Oswald continued to plot the murder of Walker even after his initial unsuccessful attempt. In fact, he believes that after killing the President, Oswald set out with his pistol to shoot Walker. By sheer chance police officer J. D. Tippit ended up being shot by Oswald instead.

But why the murder of John F. Kennedy? Newman shows that Kennedy too was a great enemy of Fidel Castro's. Shortly after Oswald returned to the U.S., the Cuban missile crisis broke out. The outcome was a defeat for Castro. Radio Havana was constantly heaping abuse on the United States and its President.

Newman points out that the Warren Commission was so unconcerned about the kind of ideas Oswald was ingesting that they did not even establish the fact that the radio he owned was capable of picking up the nightly broadcasts from Cuba. Oswald's radio did have a shortwave band, Newman discovered, and his habits suggested that he listened to Havana regularly. If he missed Castro's bitter diatribes against the U.S. and its leaders on the radio, he could frequently read them in full in The Militant.

There is a weakness in Newman's presentation in that it is not clear what led Oswald to abandon his long-range plan to kill Walker and escape to Cuba in favor of a plan to kill both Walker and Kennedy with almost no hope of escape.

I think Newman did not give adequate attention to the contents of The Militant, Oswald's favorite reading matter.

He should have noted that this publication was not only publishing Castro's inflammatory denunciations of Kennedy, but it was also caricaturing

JFK ACT RELEASE

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Oswald's Widow Wins

A federal appeals court has awarded $17,729 to the widow of Lee Harvey Oswald for property seized during the FBI's investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, ruling that Oswald's diary and other papers have historical importance.

27 Feb 73

The 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals reversed a Texas federal district court finding that Marina Oswald Porter was entitled to only $3,000 — the stipulated market value of property similar to that seized.

The items taken by the government for use in the compilation of the Warren Commission report consisted mainly of Oswald's personal effects, such as letters, a diary, family photographs, a marriage license and other personal effects.

Kennedy as "a determined partner" of Mississippi Sen. James Eastland and as one who was "clinging" to the "Dixiecrats."

Newman suggests that the only thing Oswald had against Kennedy was his Cuba policy, but The Militant, which strongly influenced Oswald's thinking, played on many keys to inspire hatred of the President. And strangely, Newman, for all his attention to detail, overlooked a very significant passage from a Castro speech printed in a copy of the Militant that was found among Oswald's possessions. Castro said: "With the rifle and the work tool, the work tool and the rifle, with these both we must bring about our victory."

Newman points out that Oswald once told a friend that in reading the Communist papers you could tell what they wanted you to do by reading between the lines. Here was his idol, Castro, denouncing John F. Kennedy and in the same speech suggesting the use of the rifle to achieve victory. There was surely a message there for expert rifleman Lee Harvey Oswald. At least, that was the way he took it.

Even if one does not accept all of Newman's deductions and theories, his book makes highly interesting reading. It is a valuable contribution not only for the light it sheds on the slaying of John F. Kennedy, but for its demonstration of the impact that ideas have on human conduct.

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A federal appeals court
Oswald's

Russell Says He Never Believed Oswald Alone Planned Killing

19 Jan 70

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Staff Writer

Sen. Richard B. Russell, who was a member of the Warren Commission which investigated the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, says he never believed that Lee Harvey Oswald planned the assassination alone.

"I think someone else worked with him on the planning," the Georgia Democrat said in one of a series of taped television interviews to be broadcast next month by WSB-TV, an Atlanta television station.

"There were too many things—the fact that Oswald was at Minsk in the Soviet Union, and that was the principal center for educating Cuban students . . . some of the trips he made to Mexico City and a number of discrepancies in the evidence, or as to his means of transportation, the luggage he had and whether or not anyone was with him—(that) caused me to doubt that he planned it all by himself," he said.

Russell appeared to be in accord with the commission's conclusions that Oswald was the man who fired the shots at Kennedy, and that he acted alone. "I think that any other commission you might appoint today would arrive at that conclusion," he said.

Due to his doubts that Oswald planned the act alone, Russell said he insisted on a disclaimer sentence in the final report before he would sign it. That sentence in the report, which was issued in September, 1964, says that "because of the difficulty of proving negatives to a certainty the possibility of others being involved with either Oswald or (Jack) Ruby cannot be established categorically, but if there is any such evidence it has been beyond the reach of all the investigative agencies and resources of the United States and has not come to the attention of this commission."

The majority of the seven-member commission, headed by then-Chief Justice Earl Warren, "wanted to find" that Oswald planned and acted alone, Russell said.

Some 25 hours of interviews, which constitute the most extensive memoir yet available on the long public career of the 72-year-old Georgia senator, will be condensed to three one-hour programs for broadcast in Atlanta Feb. 11, 12 and 13.

Cox Broadcasting Co., owner of the Atlanta station, will present 30 minutes of program highlights at a Washington Hilton reception here Feb. 10. The members of the U.S. Senate, senior members of the House, administration officials, family and friends of Russell are being invited. Though the senator has been in ill health with emphysema and lung cancer, it is expected that he will attend.

Now president pro tempore of the Senate and the chairman of its Appropriations Committee, Russell has granted only rare interviews during recent years. None of those published have delved so deeply into his relationship with Lyndon B. Johnson, his Senate protege and later his close friend in the White House.

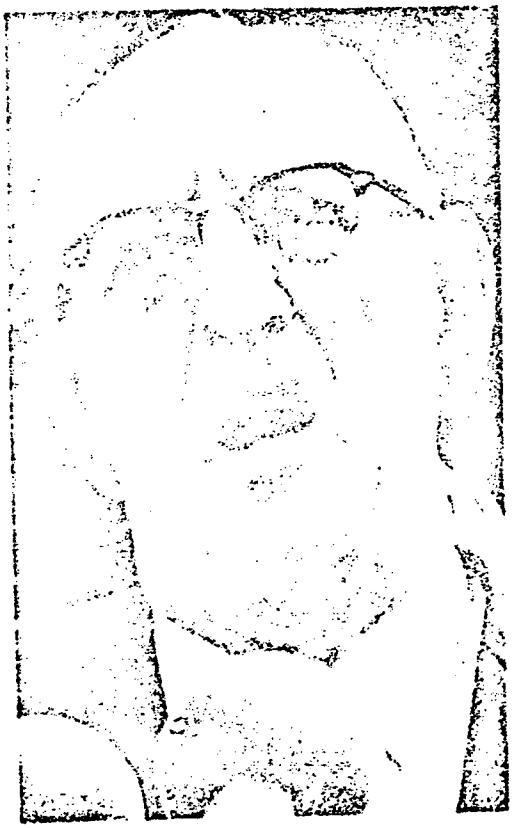
The relationship between the two men has been "one of the most peculiar in American history," say the Georgian in the taped interviews, evidently referring to their division of opinion on civil rights and many issues in later years which somehow did not prevent a continuing close friendship.

After Mr. Johnson became President, he would frequently summon his old friend and Senate mentor to the White House in the evenings. "I'd go down and we'd have a highball and eat supper and talk about things and people," the senator recalled. "He was always interested in people and what they were doing, the people up there on the Hill, without getting into any arguments about the matters that we differed over . . .

"He would call me about things, well, like the Dominican incident and things like that, the Panama Canal controversy. He never did stop advising with me on things like that. It was just on these domestic spending issues that he made so many mistakes . . . (he) made every conceivable mistake almost from the standpoint of administration and organization," Russell said.

Both Russell and Mr. Johnson were strongly opposed to U.S. military intervention in South Vietnam when it was first proposed in 1953. Once the U.S. became committed, Russell said in the taped interviews, he could not criticize Mr. Johnson for sending additional forces.

"My complaint with him was not for sending others in, but because we didn't go on and win the day by closing up the ports of North Vietnam. He let the timid souls in the State Department talk him out of that," said the senator. "He could have ended that war in six months any time."



Associated Press

Sen. Richard B. Russell, member of the Warren Commission that investigated the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, will expound his own views of that tragedy in a television interview in Atlanta.

Letter from Minsk

A 1962 letter written by Lee Harvey Oswald in Minsk, Russia, to his mother has been auctioned for $1,250 and a letter to Adolf Hitler from his wife sold for $500 here at an auction at Charles Hamilton Galleries. 13 Jul 72

Both purchases were made by an unidentified New York physician, the gallery said. Ev Star

The letter from Hitler's wife, Eva Braun, is believed to be the first to be auctioned in the United States, a gallery spokesman said. It is addressed to "Dear Friend" and was written Sept. 23, 1931, just after the suicide of Hitler's niece, Geli Raubal. — AP

Ray Avoids Plea Theory

By RICHARD STARNES
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

MEMPHIS, March 11 — It was a case without a conclusion, tried in a courtroom without a verdict, dealing with a murder to which there has been no final solution.

With swift precision yesterday the state of Tennessee packed James Earl Ray off to the penitentiary at Nashville to start laying the days end to end that would someday add up to 50 years of a 99-year sentence.

JAMES EARL RAY

But there were few in Judge W. Preston Battle's airless courtroom who felt that the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. had been finally and totally resolved.

Judge Battle, prosecutor Phil M. Canale, defense attorney Percy Foreman — even Ray himself — all tacitly conceded that Ray may well have been trigger man in a conspiracy to murder Dr. King.

CONSPIRACY POSSIBLE

But if conspiracy existed, any breath of its subtle dimensions was smothered in the clockwork choreography of the ritual trial that began and ended yesterday morning in Shelby County Criminal Court.

Mr. Canale told reporters after the trial:

"There was some indication that he (Ray) was a racist and that that was the motive for the killing."

Asked if he thought conspiracy ever would be proven in the case, the prosecutor answered:

"I learned a long time ago not to rule out anything."

Earlier, Mr. Foreman, a big, shambling, genial man told the jury of 12 men that "it took me a month to convince myself that there was no conspiracy."

RAY HINTS

Ultimately, Mr. Foreman continued, he had reached the same conclusion earlier voiced by such luminaries as FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and former U. S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark: That there was no evidence that the murder of Dr. King was the product of conspiracy.

But when Mr. Foreman had finished his remarks to the jury, Ray almost upset the carefully-wrought agreement to barter his guilty plea for a prison term.

"I don't want to change anything," he said, alluding to his earlier agreement to the plea, "but I just want to say that I don't accept Mr. Clark's theory."

It was Ray obstinately insisting that he was not alone in the murder of the Negro civil rights leader, and for a moment it looked as if his caveat would overturn the bargain and mean endless, weary weeks of a full-dress murder trial.

But Judge Battle patiently led Ray back to the key question he had asked him earlier: "Do you plead guilty to murder in the first degree because you killed Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., under such circumstances that verdict of murder in the first degree would be justified?"

Meekly Ray answered, "Yes, sir," and the crisis was averted.

AT LEAST 50 YEARS

Ray would not be eligible for parole under his sentence for 50 years, by which time he would be 91 years old. The only way he could be released from prison earlier, apparently, would be to be pardoned by a Tennessee governor.

Mr. Canale opened the state's starkly abbreviated case against Ray by explaining to the jury that, despite the defendant's decision to change his plea to guilty, Tennessee law required a jury trial, and it required the jury's agreement in the penalty that had already been decided by prosecution, defense and the court.

"There have been many rumors that Ray was a dupe, a fall guy," Mr. Canale said; gingerly testing the quicksand of conspiracy implicit in the case, "but I want to say to your in all frankness that we have no proof other than that Martin Luther King Jr. was killed by James Earl Ray.

James Earl Ray's attorney, Percy Foreman, left, talked with newsmen after leaving the Memphis [illegible] house, and Trial judge Preston Battle, right, looked [illegible] relieved after pronouncing sentence. (AP Wirephoto)

[illegible] Mr. Canale continued, "and we have examined over 200 pieces of evidence, and I say to you that we have no evidence that any conspiracy ever existed."

If, the soft-spoken Mr. Canale added, evidence of conspiracy is "ever presented" that will be "prompt, vigorous action — you have my assurance on that."

At the conclusion of the pro forma trial, Judge Battle also addressed himself to the widespread rumors of conspiracy.

If — in spite of the lack of evidence — a conspiracy did actually exist, Judge Battle warned, "No member of such conspiracy can ever lie down in peace and security. In this state there is no statute of limitations on capital crimes."

As an additional warning to any unnamed conspirators lurking in the shadows that still enfold so much of the case, Judge Battle quoted Hamlet: "Murder, tho it have no tongue, will speak with most miraculous organ."

Ray Conspiracy Panel Urged

Warren-Type Probe Urged

By TED KNAP
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr., D-Mich., said today he will ask President Nixon to appoint a Warren-type commission to investigate a possible conspiracy in James Earl Ray's murder of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Rep. Diggs, a Negro, said he is "inclined to believe there was a conspiracy." He said Mr. Nixon should appoint a presidential commission to investigate the King assassination the way the Warren Commission investigated the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Dr. King's widow, Mrs. Coretta King — more than ever convinced of conspiracy — issued a statement saying that Ray's plea of guilty yesterday "cannot be allowed to close the case, to end the search for the many fingers which helped pull the trigger."

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, Dr. King's successor as head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, told a news conference in Atlanta that "my belief in the conspiracy has been strengthened."

PROBE 'OPEN'

The Justice Department said its investigation into possible conspiracy "is still open and the FBI probe is continuing."

A Justice spokesman said a Federal conspiracy warrant filed by the FBI in Birmingham, Ala., April 17 has not been dismissed.

Ray, pleading guilty to avoid possible death sentence, said in open court that he agreed to the 99-year prison term, "but I don't agree with these theories on the conspiracy." That referred to the statements of the prosecutor and defense attorney that there was no conspiracy.

'ALL SIGNS'

Rep. Diggs said "all signs appear to point in the direction" of a conspiracy. He referred to reports that Ray had received money, transportation and identification papers from outside sources.

Rep. Diggs said if a conspiracy is proved, he "I just don't know if it should be made public," he said in an interview. "There could be consequences from these revelations. Whole groups might be targets of hostility."

'Mystery Man' Link to King Plot Cited

By POWELL LINDSAY
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

A shadowy "mystery man" known only as "Raoul" stands today as the only link on the public record which ties James Earl Ray into a "conspiracy" plot in the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

In two articles published in Look Magazine last Nov. 12 and 26, author William Bradford Huie quotes Ray about his flight to Canada after escaping Missouri State Penitentary and of putting out "the word" in a Montreal bar that he needed money and identification papers in order to flee to South America.

This "word" led to a contact with a man Ray identified as "Raoul," who Ray said was a "blood Latin" in his mid-30's, according to Mr. Huie.

In August, 1967, Mr. Huie wrote, "Raoul" came up with this proposition:

After a few smuggling jaunts across the U. S.-Canadian border, Ray would go to Birmingham, "lie low," and await instructions.

As promised, Ray is quoted, "Raoul" appeared in Birmingham, gave Ray $2,000 with which to buy a white 1966 Mustang and $500 for "living expenses," and again told Ray to await instructions.

In December, 1967, Ray was summoned to New Orleans and told there was "one more job to do" in "two or three months" and that then Ray would be "finished" and would "for sure" get "complete travel papers and $12,000," the article quotes Ray.

In March, 1968, Ray was summoned from California to Selma, Ala., where Dr. King was to

Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

At this writing, New Orleans District Attorney Earl Carothers Jim Garrison, who stands six-foot-six l is known to friends as The Jolly Green Giant, has ally brought to trial a "suspect" in the alleged con- acy to murder President Kennedy. The accused is prominent New Orleans entrepreneur, Clay Shaw. He ad to be smoking a lot these days, and no wonder, if Mr. Epstein's incisive study is right Mr. Shaw be the victim of one of the great American legal ads.

ifted of its red herrings, bleached of shadowy New ans intrigue, Garrison's case is easily summed up. ate 1966 Mr. Garrison accompanied Senator Russell g on a plane ride from New Orleans to New York. ator Long being no slouch at conspiracy theories, mused skeptically together about the Warren Re- 's "single-assassin" theory and the conversation in- ed Garrison to go back and reopen his file on Lee aid's New Orleans activities. From that probe sprang t of theory and even more publicity, but only one st — Mr. Shaw's.

Epstein's account the district attorney seems to run up several blind alleys and indeed had almost d it quits when in February 1967 the New Orleans broke the story to the world. Not long afterwards ison arrested Shaw and impounded many of his onal papers and effects — including a sinister-look- Mardi Gras costume and an address book with which ison can do more exercises in number mysticism a medieval alchemist.

r. Epstein, while researching a piece for *The New er* (where portions of this book appeared), grew tical when Garrison allowed him in violation of a t order to rifle the largely unexplored Shaw papers. he wondered, would the D.A. "risk having his thrown out of court on a technicality by letting out- s so freely through the evidence"? Was it in hopes free-lance sleuths, who had swarmed around Gar- in plenty, might find a damning clue?

r. Garrison needs clues, all right. For unless Mr. Shaw is the shadowy "Clay Bertrand," who has r materialized, the case collapses. And the chief ess to that effect, a confidential informer named y Russo, did not say so in his initial deposition of 0 words. Not until Russo was hypnotized on the day Shaw's arrest (March 2, 1967) did he mention or the alleged meeting at which "Bertrand," Os- and another plotted to kill the 35th President. It very helpful hypnosis, to say the least:

A transcript of Russo's first hypnosis session, reveals that many of the details of Russo's story re developed under hypnosis . . . Dr. Esmond tter . . . told him to imagine a television screen his mind . . . "Look at the picture and tell us the ry that you see." Russo talked about some of rrie's friends but said nothing about an assassi- tion plot or conspiratorial meeting. . . . Then Dr. tter instructed Russo to let his "mind go com- tely blank" and again "notice the picture on the evision screen." Dr. Fatter suggested, "There will Bertrand, Ferrie and Oswald and they are going discuss a very important matter and there is other man and girl there and they are talking out assassinating somebody. Look at it and de- ibe it to me." The story that Russo then told is nilar to the one he told in court about overhear- an assassination plot.

n M. Yoder Jr. is the editorial page writer of the nsboro [N.C.] Daily News.

New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison at play

If Garrison's case depends on coached witnesses, why has it come to trial? A technicality of law permitted a three-judge court to find "there was evidence that merited judgment" but in no sense did this finding suggest the legitimacy of the evidence.

It is now almost two years since Clay Shaw's arrest. As skeptical taunts arose, as the New Orleans spectacle came under attack, Garrison passionately defended himself, boldly evolving the theory that the government and the "establishment" press are out to foil him. He has outrageously traduced President Johnson as "the man who profited most from the murder." He has charged that the C.I.A. was "deeply involved in the assassination." He has cavalierly misrepresented the federal establishment's whole attitude towards certain assassination documents placed in the National Archives. By Mr. Epstein's count he has alleged that as many as 16 gunmen were operating that awful day in Dallas, one from a sewer manhole.

If the D.A. is caught up in Fu Manchu, he has also taken Antonioni's *Blow-Up* to heart as well: "Most of the assassins," writes Epstein, "were identified only as projections of connected dots in enlargements of photographs of trees and shubbery" — including one "assassin" who turned out to be a newsman who'd fainted.

Mr. Epstein's book is pitiless, devastating and, like his *Inquest*, scrupulously clinical. After reading it one feels the real mystery is not what happened in Dallas or New Orleans but what has happened inside the public mind to give Garrison an audience. Epstein, borrowing from Edward Shils, suggests that it has much to do with a profound fear of secrecy in the higher reaches of public life, ready to be tapped by a Garrison now as it was tapped in the early Fifties by a Senator Joe McCarthy.

To that astute speculation, I would add one other: that what has been missing all along in responsible probes of the assassination is the presence of a good historian or two, schooled in modes of disciplined inquiry at once more wide-ranging and less formally conclusive than that of lawyers. A historian, strategically placed on the Warren Commission, would certainly have recalled the suspicion of skulduggery in high places that lingered after Lincoln's assassination. And I suspect he would have been less likely than lawyers and statesmen to forget subtle factors of public skepticism that must be satisfied if a horrendous event is not to feed endless speculation and, in New Orleans, self-promoting demagoguery.

Oswald's Widow Tells Shaw Trial of Life With JFK's Assass

22 Feb 69

John P. MacKenzie
Washington Post Staff Writer

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 21 — ow of Lee Harvey Os- me back to this city d recalled once again bled married life she ere with the accused of President John F.

Marina Oswald Porter, Rus-sian-born 27-year-old mother of Oswald's two children, was the lead-off defense witness in the conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw.

Speaking almost inaudibly in a thick accent, the frail, pretty witness related many details about Oswald which, if believed by the jury, would clear Shaw of ever conspiring with him.

But by dramatizing once again, as she had in her War-ren Commission testimony, how little she really knew her discontented, brooding hus-band, Marina fell far short of accounting for all of Oswald's time in New Orleans in 1963 during the summer preceding the murder.

Accompanied here by her second husband, Dallas bar-tender Kenneth Jess Porter, Marina was called to the wit-ness stand after Judge Edward A. Haggerty denied a defense motion to acquit Shaw at the close of the State's case.

Shaw, 55, is accused by Dis-trict Attorney Jim Garrison of plotting with Oswald and the late David W. Ferrie to murder the President. There were these other trial developments:

• Shaw's former employer and personal secretary at the International Trade Mart, where the defendant was man-aging director for 19 years, ex-plained the business reasons for a trip from New Orleans to the West Coast that Garri-son contends was taken to con-ceal Shaw's role in the assassi-nation in Dallas.

• FBI ballistics expert Rob-ert A. Frazier, who had been subpoenaed and dropped as a prosecution witness, began ex-plaining the investigative work he did to help the Warren Commission find that Oswald alone perpetrated the crime with rifle fire from above and behind the Dallas motorcade on Nov. 22, 1963.

Much of Marina Porter's testimony ran sharply counter to that of Garrison's chief witness, book salesman Perry R. Russo, and other prosecu-tion evidence.

She said her husband was away from home only one night between May and late September, 1963, when they lived together in New Orleans, and on that night he was in jail. This would have given Oswald no time to have been the roommate of Ferrie, a former airline pilot, or to have conspired with Shaw and Ferrie at Ferrie's apartment in mid-September.

She said her husband never used the name "Leon," never went unshaven for very long and never looked like a beat-nik. Russo said Ferrie's room-mate, "Leon Oswald," was be-whiskered, dirty and shabbily dressed.

Denies Going to Clinton

She said that neither she nor her husband had a car or could drive. She denied that they ever went to Clinton, La. Prosecution witnesses placed Oswald there in late August and early September, some-times with his wife and child, in an automobile, sometimes with Shaw or Ferrie or both.

She testified that, at the moment of the assassination, a Rambler station wagon be-longing to her friend Ruth Paine was parked outside Mrs. Paine's home in a Dallas sub-urb. A former Dallas deputy sheriff has sworn that Oswald escaped in such a vehicle and that after his capture he told police, "That station wagon be-longs to Mrs. Paine. Don't drag her into this."

Marina's testimony, 45 min-utes under questioning by defense attorney F. Irvin Dy-mond and twice that long by Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock, was deliv-ered with weary tones. Her brief answers seemed repeat-edly to recall unhappy memo-ries tracked over many times in FBI interviews and three appearances before the War-ren Commission.

She began in a relaxed, al-most absent-minded manner, occasionally biting her lip and becoming agitated only when Alcock's cross-examination ac-cused her of suddenly chang-ing her testimony and lying to the FBI and the Commission.

"I didn't lie," Marina pro-tested. She admitted failing to tell FBI agents at first about her husband's attempts to reach Cuba by way of Mex-ico, but she insisted that she told the truth when she testi-fied before the Commission.

Dallas Interrogation

She conceded that she had not liked the FBI men who in-terrogated her in Dallas, but she denied that they had threat-ened her with deportation if she didn't cooperate.

Marina admitted changing the date of her departure from New Orleans to Dallas from late August to late September after a consultation with Dy-mond during a recess, but she said her memory was re-freshed by the date of birth of her second daughter. She also has a son by her second marriage.

"Do you consider Lee a Communist?" Alcock demand-ed. "No sir," Marina replied.

Alcock bore down most heavily on Oswald's failure to tell his wife he was out of work, stressing how little Ma-rina knew about what her husband was doing in the day-time. He suggested that Os-wald had lost his job a month before telling her about it, not a few days as she had sup-posed.

'Not Very Friendly'

The witness said she never had seen Shaw and had never heard of a number of people Oswald would have known if he had met Russo or Ferrie. But she had to admit she sim-ply didn't know anybody else her husband knew either.

"He never had many friends," she said. "He was not very friendly. He liked to be alone." They rarely spoke about anything a spent long hours reading books.

Also called today witnesses were Llo president of the In Trade Mart where manager from 194 retirement in 1965, Naomi Moore, Shaw al secretary duri years.

Both said Shaw's ing hours were con a crash program d late summer and ea 1963 to arrange fina the new Trade Ma testimony brought Shaw's trip to Portl for a speech on No to keep a trade commitment arrange September.

(In Washington, Sessions Court Judge W. Halleck said that order directing the Archivist to appear as ecution witness—with and X-rays of the autopsy—no longer st cause the prosecution ished its case.

(Thus, the autopsy n and other assassinati facts will remain in chives.)

Shaw Shunning Mardi

10 Feb 69

By John P. MacKenzie
Washington Post Staff Writer

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9—With only three days of the Clay Shaw trial under its belt, this city of charm and diversity is well on its way to accepting the trial as one of the two great circuses in town.

The other one, of course, is the Mardi Gras celebration that is building to a high point a week from Tuesday.

Unlike past years, Shaw is not taking part in the annual festivities. It would be "most imprudent," he said, declining to elaborate because of trial restrictions on newspaper interviews.

Friends of Shaw, less reticent and admittedly less charitable toward Shaw's accuser, say the reason is that "Jim Garrison would find a new way to frame Clay."

Garrison, the District Attorney for Orleans Parish, has mustered the full powers of his office to bring Shaw to trial on a charge of conspiring to murder President Kennedy.

His investigation has both terrified and entertained much of New Orleans, where Lee Harvey Oswald lived in 1963 and where Garrison says plots were hatched.

Mixed Credibility

Garrison's prosecutors have offered testimony of mixed credibility placing Shaw with Oswald and the late David Ferrie, two men whom Shaw denies knowing, in the same rural section near Baton Rouge the summer before the assassination.

They have sprung a surprise witness and seen him backfire, a plausible-seeming man whose destruction under cross-examination inevitably brought to mind the court-martial testimony of Capt. Queeg in "The Caine Mutiny." The witness was Charles I Spiesel, who was unsuccessful in peddling his story of a party attended by Ferrie and Shaw until Garrison bought it and put him on the stand.

It is still far from clear why Garrison happened to fasten on Shaw with the charge that the prominent social figure and business promoter used the alias "Clay Bertrand" or "Clem Bertrand" in conspiratorial dealings with Oswald and Ferrie.

Lawyer's Story

As reconstructed by Edward Jay Epstein, a harsh critic of Warren Commission but now an even harsher critic of Garrison's methods, the prosecutor worked from a story by a New Orleans lawyer who claimed, and later denied, that a Clem Bertrand had sought legal help for Oswald after his arrest in Dallas.

In Epstein's new book, "Counterplot," the author says Garrison theorized that the lawyer was covering up for "a wealthy client with homosexual associates."

Shaw, 55, who built this port city's International Trade Mart after World War II and pioneered the restoration of the French Quarter, is widely respected in cosmopolitan New Orleans as an able, genial man whose personal life is strictly his own business.

Yet there is an undercurrent at the trial and some apprehension that the prosecution intends to get rough. Garrison investigators executed an open-ended search warrant at Shaw's home after arresting him two years ago and made much of the seizure of a chain, pieces of leather and rope, a black hood and cape.

Shaw's friends make no apology for his personal life—though they complain of terribly exaggerated rumors, —but they insist that the confiscated items are irrelevant to it. The reason: They

Suit for $5 Million Filed by Clay Shaw

Evening Star 28 Feb 69

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Clay Shaw has filed a $5 million damage suit against Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison and others for accusing him of a conspiracy to kill President John F. Kennedy.

Clay Shaw

A Criminal District Court jury acquitted Shaw of the charges last March 1. His suit, filed in U.S. District Court yesterday, contended that his constitutional rights were violated by the defendants and that Garrison "misused and abused the prosecution powers of his office."

Garrison could not be reached for comment about the suit.

The suit contended the charges against Shaw were part of a scheme by Garrison and the other defendants "to conduct an illegal, useless and fraudulent investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy" and "to obtain a judicial forum for his (Garrison's) attacks upon the Warren Commission and other government officials."

Shaw, 56, was a retired New Orleans businessman and former managing director of the International Trade Mart in New Orleans when he was charged by Garrison.

Also named defendants in Shaw's suit were Perry Raymond Russo, Dr. Esmond A. Fatter, Joseph M. Rault Jr., Willard Robertson and Cecil M. Shilstone. The suit also named as defendants certain persons identified by fictitious names.

SHAW JURY TOLD OF OSWALD FLIGHT

Ex-Deputy in Dallas Says a Second Man Drove Car

NYT 15 Feb 69

By MARTIN WALDRON
Special to The New York Times

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 14 — A former Dallas, Tex., deputy sheriff testified at the Clay L. Shaw conspiracy trial today that he had seen Lee Harvey Oswald leave the scene of President Kennedy's murder in a green Rambler station wagon shortly after the shots that killed the President were fired.

The witness, Roger Dean Craig, said that the station wagon was being driven by "a very dark complected, Latin-looking man. Dark hair. Very muscular. Bull neck. He had a strong face."

Oswald had come running from a grassy strip near the Texas School Book Depository, Mr. Craig said, and had jumped into the old station wagon as it was double parked at the curb on Elm Street in front of the depository.

Mr. Craig said that traffic speeding along the street had prevented him from stopping the station wagon.

The former deputy said that he gave a description of Oswald at the time as "five feet nine inches tall, 150 pounds, sandy-haired, a Caucasian" to the Dallas police department.

Late that afternoon, after Oswald had been arrested in a Dallas movie, he was brought to the Dallas police station, where Mr. Craig said he identified Oswald as the man he had seen jump into the station wagon.

Testimony by Deputy

"He [Oswald] said that the station wagon belonged to Mrs. Paine. 'Don't try to drag her into this,' Mr. Craig recalled. "He leaned back in his chair and said, 'Everyone will know who I am now.'"

On Nov. 22, 1963, the day that President Kennedy was shot, Oswald's wife, Marina, was living with Mrs. Ruth Paine in Irving, a suburb of Dallas.

The entire testimony today was devoted to the President's murder. The name of Clay Shaw, who is charged with conspiring in New Orleans to murder Mr. Kennedy, was not mentioned once.

Mr. Shaw, a retired businessman, sat quietly smoking during the day while his lawyers fought to keep the Dallas testimony out of the record.

Several times, Mr. Shaw's chief counsel, F. Irvin Dymond, took angry exceptions to the rulings of the trial judge because the judge had said during two years of court hearings leading to Mr. Shaw's trial that the President's murder had no bearing on the conspiracy case.

Mr. Dymond also objected vigorously when Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. allowed the prosecution to show the jury for the fourth and fifth times a motion picture film of the President's murder.

Mr. Craig, who resigned from the Dallas Sheriff's office in July, 1967, said he had lived in New Orleans since December, 1967. He has been employed by Willard Robertson, a regional Volkswagen dealer in New Orleans, who helped finance District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation of the assassination.

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In one of the day's more bizarre moments, Bundy declared that if Shaw, the defendant, would cooperate by walking up and down the courtroom center aisle, he would give a "demonstration" of why he was sure about his identification.

The tall, gray-haired defendant—a puzzled expression on his face—complied. Bundy then said it was Shaw's gait, the way he "waved his foot," that confirmed his opinion.

Shaw, who sometimes walks with a slight limp because of a back condition, was heard in the corridor later to say, "I should get Actors Equity pay for this performance." Shaw is a playwright, a prominent New Orleans cultural figure and former managing director of the port city's International Trade Mart.

Never losing his poise, Bundy at one point said to Dymond, after a lawyers' argument over his testimony, "As I was saying before you interrupted . . ." He went on to explain that he was not a convicted burglar, but had pleaded guilty to attempted theft in 1966. He is under a five-year probationary sentence.

Bundy first denied, then admitted, stealing to support his drug habit, but added that he only took things "if nobody wasn't watching" and was not a professional thief.

Bundy vigorously denied ever telling fellow-prisoners, as reported by newsmen, that he really knew nothing about the Shaw case, but was testifying for reasons of his own or that he was undecided whether to place Shaw on the lakefront or somewhere else in New Orleans.

'Never Said Boo'

"I never said boo to John the Baptist," said Bundy, referring to former fellow-inmate John (The Baptist) Cancler.

The witness stuck to his testimony that he had overheard Oswald telling Shaw in an animated manner, "What am I going to tell her?" an unexplained remark that might have pertained to Oswald's stormy home life.

Bundy concluded by saying that, after the two men had departed in different directions, he wrapped his narcotics "outfit" in one of Oswald's dropped leaflets.

Earlier, the State apparently completed a phase of its case dealing with Oswald's alleged attempt to find a job on trips to Clinton and Jackson, La., near Baton Rouge.

A voting-drive worker for the Congress of Racial Equality, William Dunn Sr., recited testimony similar to that of five witnesses Thursday who had placed Shaw and Oswald in the small town of Clinton in August, 1963.

He identified Shaw as the driver of a black Cadillac conspicuously parked near the voting registrar's office. From a picture he identified Oswald as a man who was trying to register to vote in rural East Feliciana Parish.

Bobbie Dedon, a former receptionist in a state hospital in Jackson, said Oswald came in asking directions to the employment office. She could not recall his clothing or whether he appeared neatly dressed, as other witnesses had testified.

"Did he have a beard?" Dymond asked on cross-examination. "I don't remember," said Mrs. Dedon.

"You don't?"

"No."

"That's all," said Dymond and the attractive blonde witness stepped down.

The next witness, hospital secretary Maxine Kemp, supplied a short-lived element of mystery. She said that after starting work at the hospital in September, 1964, more than a year after Oswald's alleged job application, she ran across an application form for "Oswald Harvey" and returned it to the file. She looked for it again after Garrison began his investigation but, she said, it was gone.

Under cross-examination, Mrs. Kemp said hospital practice was to go through the files every three months and discard any application older than a year.

Her answer suggested that, instead of returning the application form to the file, Mrs. Kemp should have thrown it away and that, in any event, it would have been standard practice to discard a 1963 application before early 1967, when Garrison started investigating.

Associate prosecutor Andrew Sciambra came back with a question. "Do they have some applications on file longer than one year?" Mrs. Kemp replied "yes" and stepped down.

Overtones of Charges

The entire Clinton-Jackson phase of the case carried overtones of Garrison's charges of inadequate Federal investigation of Oswald's past. The Warren Commission, which determined that Oswald was the lone assassin of President Kennedy, said nothing about such episodes in Oswald's life.

Critics have faulted the Warren Commission for failing to pursue more clues to Oswald's personality. Garrison's prosecutors stressed that the FBI never interviewed their witnesses, while defense counsel chided all but one witness for failing to come forward earlier.

The day was marked by a shouting match between Alcock and Dymond and a challenge by Dymond to Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr.'s manner of conducting the trial.

Dymond, apparently trying to catch a policeman on the stand in a contradiction, was interrupted by Judge Haggerty, who said the witness was "confused" and the question needed clarification.

"I object to Your Honor testifying," said Dymond, moving for a mistrial. The Judge rejected the motion and told Dymond the trial "was not a game of tricks."

The testimony of Spiesel, the New York accountant, was vague about the location of the June, 1969 French Quarter party, but quite specific about what was said.

Spiesel testified that he met two couples, including Ferrie, at a bar and struck up a conversation based on Spiesel's notion that Ferrie was a World War II flying buddy. Ferrie invited him to a party at an apartment, where Shaw was the host, said Spiesel. The witness said that after being introduced to Shaw by Ferrie, he joined them and others in conversation that turned to sharp criticism of the late President. Spiesel said that someone said, "Someone ought to kill the s.o.b."

Says Shaw 'Seemed Amused'

According to Spiesel, Shaw "seemed amused" as the talk turned to the need for a high-powered rifle with telescopic sight and Shaw then discussed with Ferrie, an experienced pilot, the feasibility of escape by airplane.

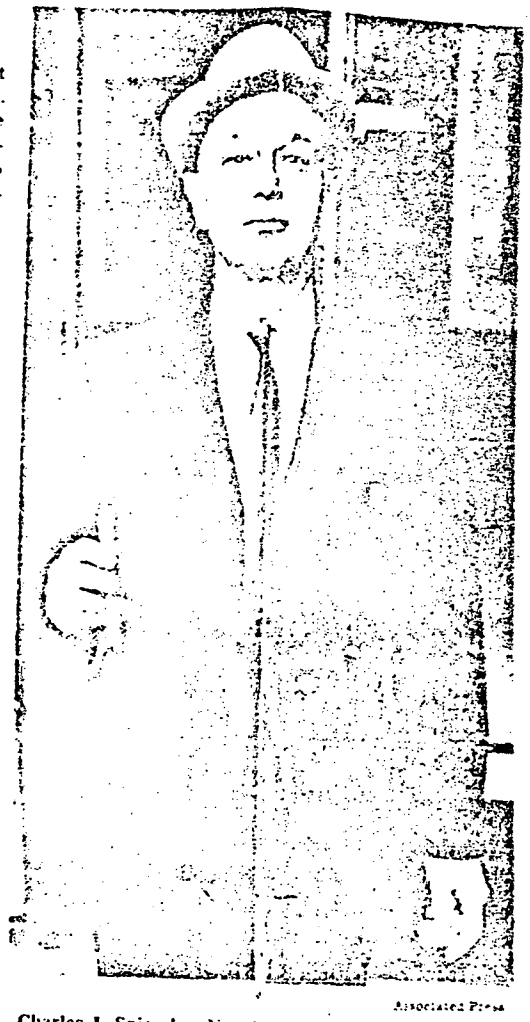
Since Oswald, the alleged third co-conspirator, was not identified as a party guest, Spiesel's testimony did not purport to prove the three-way conspiracy charge or any overt act in the indictment. But it explicitly contradicted Shaw's contention that he never knew either man.

Dymond asked Judge Haggerty to order Spiesel to show the court and jury where the party was held. Spiesel's description of the apartment did not match Shaw's home. The Judge withheld a ruling.

Then, referring to court records in New York, Dymond asked the witness if he had ever claimed in law suits that police "hypnotized and tortured you and forced you out of business." Spiesel replied, "Not in that terminology."

Why had he been persecuted Spiesel said he did not know, but that his father had done "undercover work for the FBI" dealing with Russia.

Spiesel said his complaint did not charge a continuous hypnotic spelling between 1962 and 1964 as suggested by Dymond, but only a "conspiracy" to hypnotize him "from time to time."



Associated Press

Charles I. Spiesel, a New York accountant, pauses before entering the courthouse in New Orleans to testify as a prosecution witness in the Shaw conspiracy trial.

Bid for New Exhibits To Get D.C. Hearing

Washington General Sessions Court Judge Charles W. Halleck yesterday ordered the National Archivist to explain why he should not be ordered to appear in New Orleans with various Warren Commission exhibits.

The items involved are in addition to the autopsy X-rays, films and photographs Garrison had previously requested.

Both requests will be taken up at a hearing in Washington on Feb. 14.

Garrison asked that James E. Rhoads, the Archivist, be ordered to testify and bring with him the rifle Lee Harvey Oswald fired; a bullet recovered from President Kennedy's body; the shirt, coat and tie Kennedy wore when he was shot; two bullet fragments; a camera used to film the assassination, and the death certificate.

—Speculation Rises That Garrison May Abandon the Investigation

19 Jan 69

By MARTIN WALDRON

Special to The New York Times

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 18 — There was speculation in New Orleans this weekend that District Attorney Jim Garrison may be preparing to abandon his 30-month long investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

The speculation sprang up after Mr. Garrison's staff had asked for an indefinite delay in the trial of retired New Orleans businessman Clay L. Shaw, who was accused by the district attorney of helping plot the President's murder.

Mr. Garrison remained unavailable for coment. His staff said that he was out of town. For several months, Mr. Garrison has kept almost completely out of public view.

The statement on Friday that Mr. Shaw might not be tried was issued by Mr. Garrison's chief assistant, James L. Alcock.

The announcement that the case was not ready for trial caught most of New Orleans by surprise. For more than two years, Mr. Garrison has been clamoring to bring Mr. Shaw to trial.

At one point in recent weeks, Mr. Garrison said in a statement that only his "being killed" could stop the Shaw trial. He added that the trial would proceed even if the National Archives continued to shield the X-rays and photographs made during the autopsy of President Kenedy.

But yesterday, Mr. Alcock said that it was "absolutely necessary" to have the X-rays and the photographs that Mr. Garrison had said would show that the President had been struck by bullets fired from at least two directions.

A panel of medical experts who were said to have examined the X-rays and photographs secretly early last year said that the X-rays and photographs showed that the President was struck only by bullets fired from behind and above him. Attorney General Ramsay Clark reported on Thursday night.

The panel that investigated the assassination, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, found that Lee Harvey Oswald was the sole assassin, and that Oswald fired the rifle shots from the Texas Schoolbook Depository in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

Judge Charles W. Halleck of the District of Columbia Court of General Sessions yesterday gave the New Orleans District Attorney's office two weeks to show that the X-rays and photographs of the autopsy, which

Shaw Trial Set Today in JFK Case

Wash Post 21 Jan 69

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 20 (A' — District Attorney Jim Garrison did an about face today and agreed to proceed without further delay in the trial of Clay Shaw, accused nearly two years ago of conspiring to kill President Kennedy.

A Garrison assistant, James Alcock, told Judge Edward J. Haggerty in Criminal District Court the state would be ready to go ahead as scheduled Tuesday. Alcock withdrew a state motion for a delay based on the claim that the Federal Government was withholding vital evidence.

The state had asked for a continuance last Friday after Judge Charles Halleck of the Court of General Sessions in Washington, D.C., declined to enforce a Garrison subpoena of Kennedy autopsy photographs and X-rays taken after the assassination in Dallas.

Alcock asserted that if the Federal government "blocks our attempts to present all of the evidence, this case cannot be brought to trial."

The autopsy reports were turned over to the National Archives by the Kennedy family with the stipulation that they be withheld from the public.

U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark released last week a report by four experts who checked the autopsy material and agreed with the Warren Commission that President Kennedy was shot from the rear. Garrison has insisted there were other shots from the front.

Alcock declined to discuss the reason for withdrawal of the continuance motion but complained that Clark had "tried to interfere in the case with public statements."

Shaw Trial Is Opened; Defendant to Testify

22 Jan 69

By John P. MacKenzie

Washington Post Staff Writer

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21 — The long-awaited trial of Clay L. Shaw began today as the defense announced it will put the retired businessman on the stand to deny plotting the assassination of President Kennedy.

Prosecution and defense attorneys spent the day outlining key elements of the case in the course of questioning potential jurors. After six hours they were able to agree that two jurors were qualified.

It appeared that many more days might be needed to select a panel of 12 New Orleans citizens who had not yet formed strong opinions about District Attorney Jim Garrison's two-year crusade to disprove the Warren Commission account of the Nov. 22, 1963, tragedy in Dallas.

The Warren Commission said Lee Harvey Oswald, a loner and a misfit, killed Mr. Kennedy without help from anyone. Garrison, who did not appear in the Orleans Parish courtroom today, charges that Shaw, 55, plotted the killing with Oswald and the late David Ferrie, a former pilot.

Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock told jurors that he will prove a three-way criminal agreement and at least one of six overt acts in furtherance of the conspiracy.

Alcock stressed that under the State's theory it was not necessary to show that the plot succeeded or even that the President was murdered. He listed these specific alleged acts:

• A meeting of Oswald, Ferrie and Shaw in Ferrie's New Orleans apartment two months before the assassination.

• A discussion there of murder weapons, the need for more than one rifle and firing angle, and the means of escape.

• A meeting of Shaw, Oswald and the late Jack Ruby, the man who shot Oswald to death, in Baton Rouge, at which money was delivered.

• Two trips away from the Dallas murder scene, Shaw to the West Coast and Ferrie to Houston. Alcock said the evidence would definitely show that Shaw was not in Dallas on Nov. 22.

• Oswald's carrying a high powered rifle to the Texas School Book Depository, which Garrison claims was only one of the vantage points for assassins' bullets.

Defense Attorney F. Irvin Dymond indicated that his plan to have Shaw testify was not a concession that the State's opening case can survive a motion to dismiss.

Shaw, gray-haired and gray-suited former managing director of the International Trade Mart here, sat through the day's session showing little emotion. Like many jurors and spectators, he occasionally showed restlessness at the extensive juror interrogation that is countenanced by Louisiana practice.

Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. announced a program of daily, nightly and possibly weekend sessions until the jury is chosen but he abandoned the night sessions at the joint request of defense and prosecution.

More than three dozen reporters jammed the courtroom. Like the spectators, all were given credentials and were stopped and frisked before each entrance to the trial chamber.

Jurors were warned that they could be sequestered as long as two months and would see the Mardi Gras parades next month only on closely supervised television. The Judge said jurors would receive newspapers with trial stories excised but they could read "whatever is left."

The best known name on the prosecution witness list was that of Perry Russo, a 26-year-old insurance salesman from Baton Rouge, who testified at a 1967 preliminary hearing that he overheard Shaw discussing assassination plans.

An important defense witness, former Garrison investigator William Gurvich, was reported ill. Judge Haggerty granted a defense subpoena for Marina Oswald Porter, widow of Oswald who now lives in Irving, Tex.

Jurors were asked if they would be influenced by the much-publicized controversy over Garrison's attempts to compel production of autopsy pictures and reports locked in the National Archives. Irvin Mason, the first juror to be

# of President Kennedy's Assassination

have been shielded by the National Archives at the request of the Kennedy family, were needed in a trial.

In charging Mr. Shaw on March 1, 1967, Mr. Garrison said that Mr. Shaw, the former director of the New Orleans Trade Mart, Lee Harvey Oswald and a one-time airline pilot, David W. Ferrie, conspired in New Orleans in September and October of 1963 to assassinate Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. Ferrie died shortly before Mr. Shaw's arrest, leaving what appeared to be a suicide note, but authorities ruled that his death was from natural causes.

In the months after Mr. Shaw's arrest, Mr. Garrison said on several occasions that the conspirators included agents or former agents of the United States Central Intelligence Agency.

The Shaw trial has been subjected to numerous delays as Mr. Shaw's lawyers have sought unsuccessfully to have the charges dismissed or to have the case transferred from New Orleans to another Louisiana city. The charges against Mr. Shaw, who has been free under $10,000 bond, are under Louisiana laws.

Temple U. Given an Estate

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17 (AP) —Temple University announced Friday that it has been given "Sugarloaf," the 30-acre Chestnut Hill estate of the late Albert M. Greenfield, real estate man and financier who died Jan. 5, 1967.

Figures in JFK Tragedy Still Ar

By Hugh Aynesworth

Newsweek Feature Service

DALLAS—The assassination of John F. Kennedy brought unearned fame to as varied a collection of human beings as were ever engulfed in a national tragedy.

Five years later, these figures from history's periphery remain in or near Dallas, five years after the terrible events of Nov. 22, 1963.

Pretty Marina Oswald, the 27-year-old widow of the assassin, has lost her image as the poor little Russian girl—mainly because she's gotten rich. Paying well-wishers from all over the world have sent her more than $70,000, and she has grossed at least $60,000 more by sales of pictures, interviews, her husband's diary and the rifle with which he shot the President.

Writing a Book

Currently, she is suing to make the Government pay her $500,000 for Oswald's clothes, books and other personal trivia. And she is writing a book which—if ever finished—should become an automatic world best-seller.

Still, Marina seems not to have found happiness. Her second marriage — to a bartender named Kenneth Jess Porter—has been stormy. On one occasion she took her husband to court, charging he had threatened to shoot her. His defense was an attack: he did it, he said, because she left the children—Oswald's two girls and their own baby boy—and was drinking beer at a neighbor's house.

That quarrel was straightened out, but other rather public ones followed, principally over barmaids at the tavern she purchased for her husband.

The police no longer keep track of the callers at her $25,000 three-bedroom house, but this hasn't made her relations with neighbors much easier. "She doesn't mix much," says one who occasionally has coffee with Marina. "She acts like she doesn't trust anybody and I guess you'd say the feeling was mutual."

Mother of Assassin

In nearby Fort Worth, Marguerite Oswald, mother of the assassin, lives in circumstances considerably improved since her son's death.

Better dressed and housed, noticeably slimmer, she recently summoned a press conference to announce that what she always calls "the Kennedy-Oswald case" now belongs to Richard Nixon and that she expects more progress than was forthcoming from his predecessor in proving her son's innocence.

MRS. J. D. TIPPIT
. . . widow remarried.

Still a formidable saleswoman, Marguerite has auctioned off letters, clothes, school pictures and many other possessions of her son's, but always, she says, to finance her investigations.

Some day she may sell the very tombstone of Lee's grave.

"If it was necessary to sell the stone to continue my work, then I'd do it," she says. "After all, I have to survive."

'It Belongs to Me'

"I've just had an offer for it," she calmly explained, "and the way I figure, it belongs to me, not to that tramp."

Even for a mother-in-law, even for a former mother-in-law, Marguerite's view of Marina seems harsh. Once she turned up at the office of Marina's lawyer to demand the belt Oswald was wearing when captured.

No happy endings seem in sight, either, for the third widow in the case, Marie Tippit, whose husband was the Dallas police officer shot to death while questioning Oswald. She, too, has become a wealthy woman since the tragedy.

Some $700,000 was sent to her by sympathetic Americans, and it has been split among her three children and herself and invested in trust funds now worth more than $1 million.

But the Tippit house remains as modest as ever, with the furniture as shabby as it was five years ago. She still goes to the same beauty shop, where she and her teen-aged daughter get their hair washed and then go home to apply a Toni.

And the Dallas police, who rallied to her after the assassination, were miffed when she contributed only about $4000 to the Police and Firemen's Fund.

Dissension in Home

Marie Tippit, 40, is now married to Harry Dean Thomas, a Dallas police lieutenant, but there has been dissension in the home, principally on account of her weight-lifting oldest son, Alan. Reportedly, he has beaten up his stepfather, and not long ago he was involved in an attempted robbery in which a companion was shot to death.

Marie had one rather unpleasant meeting with still another widow in the case—Helen Markham who witnessed the shooting of Tippit, was first to his side and cradled the dying officer's head in her arms.

"She acted like she thought she was better than me," says Helen. "Guess that's what money does to some people. She got real snotty once and asked me if I knew her husband before. That really teed me off—and I told her so."

Married to Blind Man

Helen Markham is one key peripheral figure in the assassination who has not improved herself financially. Now married to a blind man who operates a concession stand in a Dallas post office, she's still a lunchroom waitress, still struggling to bring up her five children, still without a phone or an automobile. Yet she has refused several chances to sell personal belongings—including the subpoena that ordered her to Washington.

HELEN MARKHAM
. . . no better off.

"I've always made an honest living for my family and, God willing, that's the way it'll continue," she says. "I don't want no part of that kind of money."

Oswald was captured by police in a movie house. First to reach him was Patrolman N. M. McDonald, who was subsequently promoted to detective. His salary has increased from $495 to $812 per month, though otherwise he has gone unrewarded—except for a free lifetime membership in the local Playboy Club.

But McDonald's fellow officers, who helped him wrestle Oswald into submission, still resent the fact

MARINA OSWALD AND HUSBAND

Q. *What has happened to Marina Oswald, widow of Lee Harvey Oswald? Where is she living? What is she doing? Are her children with her?—J. R. W., Silver Spring, Md.*

A. Marina Oswald married a divorced electronics worker, Kenneth J. Porter, in June, 1965. Porter now operates a tavern in Dallas, Tex., where he lives with Marina, Oswald's two daughters, and an infant son born July 3, 1966.

Mother of Oswald Seeks $25 Million in 5 Suits

W.P. 11 Jan 69

ORT WORTH, Tex., Jan. AP)—Five libel suits for $5 ion each were filed yester- by the mother of accused idential assassin Lee ey Oswald against a gressman and several ers and publishers.

the Federal court suits querite Oswald claims the ndants made false and ading statements about and her son, who was ed by the Warren Com- on as the rifleman who President John F. Ken-

e petition names Rep. d R. Ford (R-Mich.), with Johns R. Stiles and n & Schuster, Inc. Ford a member of the Warren mission and wrote a book its probe of the Ken- assassination Nov. 22, n Dallas.

other four libel suits are against these persons and groups associated with books or magazine articles about the assassination: Jim Bishop and Funk & Wagnall Co.; Stephen White, the McMillan Publishing Co. and Columbia Broadcasting System; Jimmy Breslin and the New York Magazine Co.; William Manchester, Harper & Row, Publishers, Inc., and Cowles Communications, Inc.

Mrs. Oswald's suits assert some of the publications exposed her "to hatred, contempt and ridicule."

ound Dallas

THE WASHINGTON POST
Sunday, Nov. 24, 1968
A 7

MARGUERITE OSWALD
. . . sells memorabilia.

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ut as the assassin's captor.
n fact, five Dallas police-
en went so far as to seek
lawyer to find out what
could be done legally to get some of the credit.

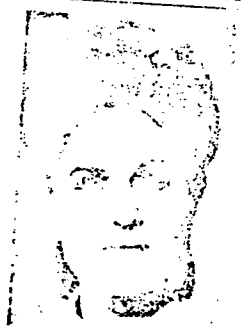
Memento of Capture

McDonald, now 40 and still bearing a thin, two-inch scar on his cheek as a memento of the capture, shrugs off the attitude of his brother officers. "I just let it ride," he says.

Ruth Paine, 36, the gentle Quaker lady who shared her house with Marina and the children at the time of the assassination, has not seen them "in three or four years . . . It became clear to me that she did not want to keep up the friendship."

Reunited with her husband—from whom she was separated in 1963 — she now teaches pre-schoolers in an interracial Montessori school. The knowledge of Russian, acquired during long chats with lonely Marina five years ago, is slipping away.

"I'm thinking of taking up Spanish," she says. "Perhaps I should have done that in the first place."



MARINA OSWALD PORTER
. . . has gotten rich.